ste belongs to a very respectable family, has made scape to the United States, where I suppose Beral Cuban, persecuted for his political creed rich old lady wto lived opposite to Young ischuca has also been arrested by the police. She s2 years old, and unable to walk. She is accused d gambling, and it has been proved that the stolen soney was taken to her house to play at monte.

The weather has cooled considerably this last seek, and all disease has disappeared from that strangers need be under no fears f to that strangers need be under no fears from the relow fever. The sugar-crop, notwithstanding the intricane, promises to be very large, and heavy contracts have already been made with some of our planters.

FROM AN OLD LINE WHIG.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE RECENT ASSEM-BLAGE AT BALTIMORE, STYLING ITSELF WHIG CONVENTION.

From The Cincinnati Gazette

GENTLEMEN: An obscure individual, heretofore addieted to the voting of Whig tickets and to the support of Whig principles, who knows where to find all that remains of the archives and organization of the Whig party in Obio, has read with care the proceedings of your Convention It purpors to be a Convention called to revise and reorganize the old Whig party, and to be composed of individuals filled with regret that the party to which they once belonged is no longer in the field. You avow your bellef that the time and occasion ere at hand for the grave to burst its cerements -for the buried to revisit the earth; and you solemsize your belief by setting the example in your own proper persons.

"Be thy intents wicked or charitable, Thou com's in such a questionable shape That I will speak to thee."

The work of reviving a great party is a serious work. The old Whig party drew but little money from the national treasury. Her leaders lacked the art of getting themselves elected to frequent office; but studied rather how, at the head of the armies of the Republic, to advance her standards upon contested fields; how, at the bar and on the bench, to expound and render impregnable the true principles of the Con stitution; how in the Senate to enforce, with oratory worthy of immortal fame, the lessons of a large and

worthy of immortal fame, the lessons of a large and generous statesmanship. It was only in the small arts of an electioneering canvass they were deficient. In their chosen fields of labor they were everywhere victorious. Their country's history can never refuse them a place on those of her pages in which are written the most shining records of civic and military genius.

We, of the rank and file of that old party, were accustomed to stand up to the contest with scarcely a hope of victory, and to consider our efforts compensated by the healthy influence upon public affairs, always possible to a virilant and couragous minority. We were held together, not by the gossamer webs of party allegiance but by a most mutual and emulous zeal upon great themes of national concernment. Who would revive that old party must revive the occasion, the principles, and the feelings which originated and sustained it.

I am under the impression that most of the old Whigs

I am under the impression that most of the old Whigs I am under the impression that most of the old whige of the country who read your proceedings will feel a certain sense of vacuity. You tell them it is too late to put up candidates of their own. You fail to ann unce any principles not common to all political parties, and you resolutely turn your backs upon anything like an announcement of measures. Such a beginning, for a announcement of measures. Such a beginning, for a party having the temperament and the peculiar experiences of the old Whig party, I cannot but regard as inauspicious. One cannot but wonder, supposing the rally to have taken place, what is to come aext? Or, if nothing is to be done or proposed, why relly at all? Is it not a rather inconvenient and expensive proceeding to be gone through with for the mere purpose of a dress parade? It is true that you put in nomination two gentlemen for President and Vice-President; but since one of these gentlemen never did agree to any Whig principle in his life, and sin e the two gentlemen never did agree with each other on political questions, your nomination of them does not help us to understand you.

stand you.

The occasion of your meeting was doubtless a joyful one; and the prospect of once more beholding the old Whig bannar, still full high advanced and be aming in original luster, was exciting. The thought to men of your age must have recalled a thousand glorious scenes, and must have recalled back the wheels of time That you should separate, leaving a portion of your work undone—that portion most likely to recall your work undone—that portion most likely to recan you clated hearts to a sense of mortality—should be no cause either for amprise or uncharitableness. And since you will necessar ly be obliged to reassemble, in order to finish your work and explain to us what you would be pleased to have us do in case we should conclude to rally, I beg leave, respectfully, to make a few

clude to rally, I beg leave, respectfully, to make a few suggestions.

Our old Whig party conceived itself to be an emineally constitutional party. Not a few of our leaders were great lawyers, whose reputations were felt to depend in no small degree upon a profound study and expesition of constitutional law. Their methods of reasoning and of construction were the insthods adopted by the Courts. One great leading rule of construction was this: If they found in the constitution a duty clearly imposed upon the legislative branch of the Government, or an authority clearly conferred and no particular limits or specifications as to the process of performing the cuty or of exercising the authority, then the Legislature was expected and empowered to accomplish the proposed object by any expedient and apt neeus, and was left to its discretion for the selection of means. Another rule was this: that the fact of Gov-ernment and of sovereignty, necessarily implied and involved the existence of such powers, whether ex-pressed or not, as if not possessed, would be a denial of Government and sovereignty in other words, that the terms Government and Sovereignty had a certain sig-mission and meaning of themselves, which meaning before and meaning of themselves, which meaning had no more need to be written out at length in the Constitution than the definition and meaning of the other words used in that instrument. They further maintained that the Federal Constitution was framed maintained that the Federal Constitution was framed and adopted for meritorious purposes; and while no effort should be used to construe into it powers not in-tended to be there, it was equally inadmissable to prac-tice ingeauity to construe powers and duties out of it; that upon the whole, it was to be taken without liberality on one hand, or narrowness on the other according to its natural purport and objects, and construed like any other arrangement entered into for a lawful and

d purpose.

n these discussions their antagonists were not In these discussions their amagenet always consistent with themselves, not harmonious always consistent with themselves, not harmonious always consistent but it was common for them to inwit one another, but it was common for them to inwith the construction," and ist upon what they called a "strict construction," and to insist upon treating the Constitution very much as if it was an indictment for crime, and as if the debate in it was an indictment for crime, and as if the debate in hand were a criminal prosecution, where all the presumptions were to be taken against the instrument. Where a power was clearly conferred and the means of exercising it not specified, they did not deny that there was an implied power to use such means as were necessary, but they claimed that necessary was much the same as indisponsable, and left little choice of neams; in such case if they had some means which they preferred they were apt to claim that fact as an evidence that other means were unnecessary and therefore unconstitutional. Not a few of the grave constitutional discussions of the country have resolved themselves into a simple assemble one side: "Some other more can be adopted, ars, for "instance, and yours is therefore unconstitutional." 'instance, and yours is therefore unconstitutional."

The whole Bank, Tariff and Internal Improvement controversies, so far as they were made constitutional questions, bad this extent—no more. The same modes of reasening ramified the assetives through a great variety of affairs, running downward from the County caucuses then upward again from the County Courts to the State Legislatures and to county caucuses then upward again from the County Courts to the State Courts, and still upward to the Supremo Federal Courts at Washington. The path was often traveled and well beaten. As rules of judicial coastruction the Whig doctrines were everywhere adopted and spread upon the records of the courts. Our great leaders were not destined to collect and disburse the revenues of the Government, or to feel their pains often crossed with its emotuments, but to triumphs more intellectual and enduring. Admitting the hand of Providence to be visible in the affairs of nations, one might aimset imagine the destiny of the Whig party to have been, not to administer the Constitution, nor grow fat upon it, but to defend it while young, to maintain its sysumetry, and send it unkning upon a career of liberty and glory. On this hypothesis, it might seem as if its work were done and eaded; for young, to maintain its symmetry, and send it unharmed upon a career of liberty and glory. On this hypothesis, it might seem as if its work were done and ended; for it is clear that in settling the principles by which the Constitution shall be construed, little more can be hoped from debate or judicial decisions. The work has been done too strongly and well to leave much for future discussions, beyond a vain repetition of what has been already well said, on one side or the other, and already determined by judicial decisions, accumulation could add little to their authority. In this view, the Whig party has added to its claims of pleasant remembrance the crowning honor of having disbanded when its work was accomplished. It did not live itself into the contempt of good men by dragging on a uscleast sentence as a faction, after its victories and decate had become final and its datics as a party had coused. Some of us who were in at the last scene, performing the humble dutice of the sick room, not

ashemed to show ourselves among the mourners after darkness closed upon it, would be sorry to see its ven-erable remains recalled for public exhibition as a grin-

ng skeleten. The feeling of the country appears to be running The feeling of the country appears to be running up in off or themes of discussion. It is true that under these lie in part the same old methods of Constitutional construction which have divided public opinion before, and which would naturally lead us Whigs to choose one side rather than the other; but these are so distorted and strained as to only hear that degree of resemblance to their former selves which a caricature may bear to to their former serves which a carcaidte may bear to the original, and so warped and complicated in their proposed epplication to measures and results that the people of the country seem to leave both of the old dead parties to bury their dead. On one side we find the power of the people of the Union to mold and direct the institutions under

which their vacant lands shall be peopled, formed into States and admitted into the Union, denied. Their States and admitted into the Union, denied. Their sovereignty over their own demain is sought to be stulf fied. Scarcely any question in the progress of the country can be more vital to the people of the United States than thus. A glance at the map shows as that the largest pertion of the surface of our country is not yet admitted into the Union as States; and a slight insight into the current of events shows the probability of adding yet further to our domains; consequently the the largest perion of the surious settles; and a slight insight into the current of events shows the probability of adding yet further to our domains; consequently the States yet to be admitted will ultimately control the government. If the people of the United States cannot maintain their supremacy, and exercise choice and discretion as to what influences shad people their vacant domain, what shall be the character of their neighbors, where and how new votes shall be admitted it the making of their laws, they cannot control the destiny of their government; they have in fact abdicated popular sovereignty; they are given over to a companior ship which may be injurious or repulsive, but in regard to which they have no power of resistance nor even the right of protest. This denial of the right of the people of the United States, through their government, to choose their own destiny—or, reduced to its simplest form of expression, this osnial to the people of the United States of the right of self-government, is the result of the old mode of treating the Constitution as if its objects were unwholesame, and as if no power should be considered in it which is not written out so at length as to sender denial impossible. But it is the eliu node forced into distortion by the application of racks and thumb screws. It is strict construction or refined upon and attenuated as to leave an ordinary strict construction, its result is to convert the Constitution framed to secure to the people the right of self-government, into a means of depriving them of that right.

This mode of construction, in the abstract so dangerous to popular liberty and so unreasonable is not rendered more attractive by the object to which it is applied. Its immediate use is to extend Slavery; but it is equally favorable to polygamy.

Coupled with the above mode of construction is

applied. Its immediate use is to extend Slavery; but it is equally favorable to polygamy.

Coupled with the above mode of construction is another, which belongs to the opposite extreme. It asserts a power under the Constitution and by virtue of it, not so much as hinted at in the language of that instrument the power of the slaveholder to take his slaves into any Territory sequired or to be acquired, and hold them there without and against the consent of the people of the Union or of the Territory itself. This power is asserted upon the credit of several implications and inferences, requiring for their support a latitude of construction, compared with which ordinary liberality is parrow and strict.

liberality is narrow and strict.

The result of it, if this power be sustained, and I may say the purpose of it, as in the preceding instance, ad is nothing to the attraction of the thing itself. It extends Slavery over all the Territories of the United States acquired or to be acquired. The same prificiple would seem to authorize the indefinite extension of

polygamy.

Thus are coupled together two modes of construing

Thus are coupled together two modes of construing the Constitution as opposite as the poles, both asserted by the same advocates; one, by an extremely strict construction, depriving the people of the power of self-defense; the other, by an extremely loose construction, conferring upon a few an almost unlimited power to corrupt and annoy the body politic.

So far as either of these proposed modes of construction depends or can depend upon argument or decisions, they have been long since adjudicated; and the practice of the Government, until a very recent period, has senctioned those decisions. The only thing that remains is to ascertain whether the people by their votes are willing to consent to the proposed abdication of their right to control the destiny of their own Government.

ment.

The merits of slavery and polygamy, as forms of social organization, ought to be great to justify their extension by such means and at the expense of such a
strain upon the fundamental law. But the people of
this part of the country entertain, perhaps erroneously, unfavorable orinions of both slavery and polygamy.
They are not intimately acquainted with either, but
have seen and heard enough of both to create a distike; it may be a projudice. Since slavery already has have seen and heard enough of both to create a dislike; it may be a prejudice. Since slavery already has
more room than it can occupy, they do not perceive
why it should be extended; and they look upon the desire to uge it forward continually, in opposition to the
predilections of all who are not engaged in it, as pretentions, unneighborly and offensive. When you sneet
again to inform us how to raily the old Whig party, as I
take it for granted you soon will, I think you will do
well to consider that the people have a great propensity
to vote on this question. I have seen old Whigs who
make no scruple to acknowledge that they love the
Whig party, but who insist upon it they assolve virtue, and that polygamy is hostile to virtue; who insist
upon it they also love justice, and that the further extension of slavery at this time is unjust. Some of them
go so far as to say that they love the Constitution, and
that the claims now put forward, unless met and overthrown, will subvert that instrument.

So much diversity of opinion is expressed as to what

thrown, will subvert that instrument.

So much diversity of opinion is expressed as to what
is national and what sectional, that not a rew old
Whigs have been looking over their files to find where they stood when they were acknowledged on all sides to be national. An examination, they say, confirms their recollection. They find acts of Congress, some of them quite recont, speeches, declarations, resolutions, platforms, judicial decisions of the highest Fesleral Court, all concurring in the assertion that Congress has power to prohibit the extension of Slavery into new Territories; and they say they find that a general concurrence of opinion existed of the expediency of exercising that power, especially as to territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude. The leaders of both the old parties took this ground. In addition to this general argument as to Constitutional power, they fluid there was a general striking of hands on the matter of expediency and fairness in 1839, and again in 1850. They recollect a feeling of satisfaction and comfort in standing on such solid national ground. The flag seemed to float over them with a feeling of safety, and gave its ample folds to the breeze as if it were indeed the flag of the Union. On this Union, national ground they standy yet, without any change whatever. They wish to know how it happens, that without the slightest variation from their former national position, they should now be charged with sectionalism, at ad their fidelity to the Union impacted? They are curious to understand how the meaning of words has been so suddenly reversed? They desire to be informed from whom comes this accuration; and whether, upon the whole, the charge is open to a suspicion of imposture? In case they do conclude to change points now, they are anxions to be informed how soon and how frequently hereafter they will be required to turn flip flags, in order to be considered national men and friends of the Union. They desire to be patriots and not to suffer political outlawny; but at their age of life, with fixed habits, and joint stiffened by hard pulling for the old national doctrines, they find a certain incurvenience in throwing somerases; and if they begin, they would like to know how many will be expected of them? Will here, it is asked, after turning against the old Whig octio

both, and Mr. Fillmore to die, how should we manage."
Would Mr. Donelson turn Whig, or should we Whigs
have to become Democrats, or how should we manage
to avoid the awkwardness of a Whig party supporting
a Democratic Administration.

to avoid the awkwardness of a Whig party supporting a Democratic Administration?

The impression prevails here that the gentlemen when you recommend us to support for President and Vice-President are the candidates of that portion of the Know-Nothing organization known as the South Americans, that is to say, that portion of the Americans representing the Slave States with those from the Free States who agreed with them and acceded to their platform; that Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Donelson both accepted that nomination, and indorsed the platform; that other nominations of the same men, since made, have been fragmentary and subordinate. I find in the platform of that Convention, so indorsed by the candidates whom you recommend us to support as Whigs, a clause which appears to me dorsed by the candidates whom you recommend us to support as Whige, a clause which appears to me to assent to the claim of slaveholders to carry their slaves into all the Territories and hold them there. At all events this claim is nowhere denied in the platform. slaves into all the Territories and hold them there. At all events this claim is nowhere denied in the platform. The power of Congress to interfere is expressly denied, and the power of the people of the Territory to reject Slavery appears to be limited to the time when they are ready for admission as a State. In other words, it appears to concede all that has been or is claimed by the most ultra Slave propagandist. I have looked with some care, and am una'et to see in what material respect that platform differs on the Slavery question from the Democratic Cincinnati Platform. Thelicore them to be on this subject substantially alike. Now, if we, as Whigs, should rally for Mr. Fillmore on that platform, what answer can we make if we are requested as Whigs to rally for Mr. Buchanan! How shall we show our friends that Mr. Buchanan! How shall we show our friends that Mr. Buchanan is sectional, and Mr. Fillmore not so! I see as I go on, that before progress can be expected in rallying our old party, a great many explanations must be made. But I suppose you would not have undertaken a work of so nuch importance had there been any danger of your becoming discouraged. We must, of course, understand what is to be done before we can form our plans as to the best mode of proceeding.

In conclusion, let me say that there was among the Whigs of Ohio a class of educated men approaching middle life, the leaders of counties and of districts; not self-seckers nor greedy of position, but holding in an eminent degree the regards and the confidence of their neighbors. They did not need the encouragement of victory to make them work for their principles. To any call of duty as Whigs they never presented a wavering front. When the party and the flag went down, they gave them funeral honors. Allow me to say that it is not every vagrant rub-adib that can call such men into action; nor, being in action, can they be thrown into disorder or withdrawn from the field by an dide sund of trunpers in unexpected quarters. Alm sst to a man they

thrown into disorder or withdrawn from the held by an idle so und of trumpets in unexpected quarters. Almost to a man they are to day upon the stump, appealing to their neighbors on behalf of Republican principles, in arguments and orations which strike home to the very foundations of public feeling.

Very respectfully,

ARON F. PERRY,

Chairman of the Ohio Whig State Central Committee.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday afternoon and transacted the following business: Brig Baleer, being cleansed and discharged from the stream, permitted to proceed to the wharves of the city. Brig M. S. Cozzens having been discharged, and remaining from sicknels, peritions to be allowed to proceed. Petition

free from sickness, petitions to be allowed to proceed. Petition granted.

Complaint was made of a loathsome nuisance emanating from the primises No. 21 Morris street. The Croton pipe leaks and water from the yard forms a cesapool, to the great annoyance of the neighbors. Referred to the City Inspector.

Brig Robert B. Minturn, laden with logwood, petitions to come to the city. Referred to the Health officer with power.

On motion, adjourned to the 15th inst.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH. The Board met at the usual hour yesterday morning. Present—The Mayor, and Ald. Oakley, Walsh, and

Present—The Mayor, and Aid. Oakiey, waish, does Shaw.

The captain of the brig Belliere, from Tampico, who had obtained permission to land his carge of "sarsaparilla, &c.," on the 7th inst., appeared before the Hoard to show cause why he had landed hides.

It appeared that there were 4,000 hides on board the vessel, which were, under the permit, discharged. The permit from the Height Officer at Quarantine stated that her carge consisted of "sursaparilla, &c." That permit being shown to the Mayor's clerk, Mr. Smith, a permit was given to land the carge.

The captein sta ed that he had told the Mayor's clerk that he had hides on board at the time he received it. The hides were landed at Loshni's wharf, and were thence transported to New-York City.

Ald. Walsh moved that the captain be fined \$250. Some discussion cosued as to the justice of this pro

ceeding, inasmuch as it did not appear that the captain was as much to blame as the liteath Officer or his deputy.

Aid. Waish withorew his motion, and moved that the Deputy Health Officer be subpensed before the Board to-morrow morning, to answer the charge why the brig Belliere. Capt. Flatti, was permitted to leave Quarantine with a cargo of hides, and why he did not specify her eargo in the permit. The resolution was adopted.

hides, and why are desired. The resolution was adopted.

The conjusin was obserted to haul his vessel out into stream forthwith, and to appear before the Board to morrow as a witness in the case of the Deputy Health Officer.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

OCTOBER 14.

GENTLEMEN: I have no case of contagious or infectious disease to report since last meeting.

M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

The Board then adjourned.

FORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETY'S REPORT Dr. Rothe reports a l under his charge as doing well

or convalescing.

No new cases.

One new cases.

One new cases. Brown, a private, in the Military Hospital.

One new case. Brown, FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.

Fort Hamilton, Oct. 14, 1826, 55 a.m.

FIRES

FIRE IN AVENUE A .- SUSPICION OF ARSON.

the grocery and liquor store of Philip Gugispers, No. 263 Avenue A, destroying the stock beside doing considerable damage to the building. The property belonged to Owen Keenan. Several policemen of the Eighteenth Ward were first at the premises, and on breaking open the doors discovered two different fires, one in the cellar and the other in the store. There being no doubt but that the fire was the work of de sign, Gugispers, who with his family lived in the rear portion of the store, was taken into custody on sus-picion. The stock was insured for \$1,000 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company, but its value was no known. Justice Flandreau committed the accused to Prison to await the Fire Marshal's investigation.

CITY ITEMS.

A very large and interesting meeting of the American Juvenile Temperance Society-romewhat on the plan of the British Temperance League-was held on Monday evening in the hall of the Demitt Dispensary, corner Twenty-third street and Second avenue. Jas. T. Alley, M. D., in the chair. On the platform were several prominent friends of the Temperance cause. After prayer by Dr. Smith, the President, in a short but har drome speech, noticed the necessity of such a movement among the young-so many of whom are falling into temptation and are ruined-the organization and the objects of this Association, the Constitution of the Society, was then read by the Recording Secretary, Jas. B. Dunn, followed by an eloquent and feeling appeal to the young in favor of Total Abstinence from intoxicating drinks by the Rev. Dr. Smith of the Fourteenth street Presbyterian Church. Mr. Joy also, in a pointed address, showed the evils of intemperance. There was some good singing by the audience throughout the evening from a collection of Temperance songs, published by the Society, led by Lucius Hart. This being the first of a series of meetings, it augurs well for the Society, and will be productive of much good. Meetings are to be held on every Monday evening, at the same place, at 71 o'clock.

CONTROLLER FLAGG INVESTIGATION .- The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate the charges against Controller Flagg, met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded with the investigation. Present, Aldermen Corwin and Tucker. O. Rhines, the person making the charges, was examined, but his testimony was very indirect, and consisted of a variety of statements that, to our reporter, seemed remote from the subect at issue. The statements of Mr. R. were replied to by the Controller in an able manner, and in his argument he showed conclusively the falsity of the charges. Mr. Purdy and other witnesses were ex-smined on the part of the Controller, their evidence tending to show that the affairs and books in his office were conducted according to law and correct.

MILITARY FUNERAL .- The New-York Light Guard. vesterday afternoon, paid the last tribute of respect to the remains of Horatic N. Hewitt, who formerly occupied the position of Licutenant in that corps. The cortege, accompanied by a band, passed down Broad way to the ferry, and proceeded thence to Greenwood

WALLACK'S THEATER .- On Monday night was produced to a crowded audience for the first time in this country, Mr. Bourricault's drama, "The Prima Donna." The following sketch will give an idea of the

na." The fellowing sketch will give an idea of the plot:

Dr. Holbein is a Swiss physician whose charity radiness him to poverty; he has two children; the oldest, an adopted child—once a beggar girl—is Stolia, who, having discovered in herself a voice of great sweetness, enters the profession of the stage to repair the fortunes of her benefactor, and his other child, Margaret Holbein. Margaret falls into a strange weating malady, and being reduced to the verge of the grave. Stella is sent for by her father to take a last fareweil of her sister. As she bends sver the dying girl, Margaret murmurs a whispered contession that she is possessed with a wild passion for a stranger who saved her life at the risk of his owa. This is the malady which has been eating into her heart and wasting her to the grave. At this moment Eric, the lover, and affianced husband of Stolia, enters, and with a faint cry the dying girl recognizes the same stranger who saved her life, but in the sensation of surprise and joy, she faints. Believing her sister to be on the brink of death. Stella persuades Eric to foster the romantic idea of Margaret, that he has loved her as she loved him, and has come to ask her hand in marriage. To render happy the last few hours of her life, the fraud is practiced and succeeds. It succeeds that too well. Margaret lingers, recovers, and, under the blissful sense of reciprocated love, her health a restablished. Eric is obliged to remain and pursue the deception, while Stella returns to Milan to fulfifi her engagement at the opera. The result is embarrassing, Margaret actually wins her sister's lover's heart without knowledge of her treachery. Eric, beand by honorable feelings, flies from Dr. Holbein's house and seeks Stella, and implores her to release him from his embarrassing position. Stella discovers the altered state of her lover's heart and bursts into a torrent of reproach; but her better nature rises up, and, as she recollects the debt of gratitude she owes to her benefactor, she vields up her love to rector, she vicids up her love to her adopted sister, who throughout remains in ignorance of the sacrifice. This outline is artistically filled in, and the result is

a most elegant and effective little drama. Margaret, the dying girl, is beautifully played by Miss Agnes Robertson, and is the part in which she first made a decidedly favorable inspression upon the London critics. It is a character full of grace and sweetness, and could not have found a more charming representa-

Mrs. Hoey, as Stella, the noble-hearted woman who through gratitude to her lover, sacrifices her own great love to save the life and secure the happiness of her sister, was most excellent. In the scene with Eric. where she discovers his love for Margaret, the struggle between her resentment and her better nature which results in her resolution to yield her lover to her sister's later claim, is rendered with a vigor and eflectiveness which call down from the audience enthusiastic plaudits.

The other characters were effectively rendered by Mr. Lester and Mr. Sothern. They were all complimented with two calls before the curtain. It was announced for repetition every evening until further

WORKINGMEN'S CENTRAL UNION.—The Mechanics and Workingmen's Central Republican Union held a meeting last evening at their rooms, corner of Bowery and Division street. The large hall was crowded and the meeting was enthusiastic. Mr. John Windt occupied the chair. Mr. Lewis W. Ryckman, the Republican nominee for Congress, addressed the meeting for an hour, amid great applause. He was succeeded by Mr. Noble of Cleveland, who gave a most cheering account of Republicanism in Ohio. The hall of the workingmen is ornamented with multiform Republican flags, banners, bills and portraits. The Union has the names of several hundred members enrolled on its books, and altogether it is doing an excellent work for Freedom and Frement.

The United States steamship Arctic, Capt. Berriman, employed in taking soundings between St. Johns, Newfoundland, and Queenstown, Ireland, arrived yesterday afternoon from Queenstown, via St. Johns, Newfoundland, and anchored off the Navy Yard.

AS OLD PRINTER GONE .- In the list of deaths published this morning, will be found the name of George A. Steele, for many years connected with the firm of John T. White & Co., type founders. With his sterling integrity of character, all who were acquainted with Mr. Steele are familiar. He died at the age of 64

There was a large Republican meeting at Morrisania on Monday evening, which was addressed by L. A. Fuller and J. J. Couch, esqrs.

THE SLAVER PANCHITA .- One of the parties arrested on the bark Panchita, Antoine Silva, is under indictment in Baltimore for the capital offense of having served as mate on board the slave-schooner C. F. A. Cole, which, after making a successful voyage last Fall, was found abandoned off the Chesapeake Breakwater. A copy of the indictment was received yesterday morning from the United States District-Attorney or Maryland, and he was sent to Baltimore yesterda, Silva is an American. Capt. B R. Naylor of the Panchita was yesterday morning brought before Com missioner Morton for examination. District-Attorney McKeon conducted the case for the Government, and W. R. Beebe for the prisoner. Naylor is a medi-um-sized, moderate-looking man, and appears to be considerably frightened. Andrew J. Brower, first mate of Panchita, was first

um-sized, moderate-looking man, and appears to be considerably frightened.

Andrew J. Brower, first mate of Panchita, was first avorm: Am a seamen, born in Westchester County; say Capt. Naylor on the Panchita about five weeks ago; have been once in the effice of Wesherg & Weeks to ascertain where the bark lay; Mr. Wesherg and boy were in; they hestated about that he foot of Frankhard the bark; I joined her, and from the time of Frankhard the bark; I joined her, and from the time of Frankhard the bark; I joined her, and from the time of her had in some empry cashs and some containing fresh water and sail water, some four and rice also, and a little sperm oil, righting enough to receve off, full set of running-gear fore and all, and a quantity of spars; when I first saw Capt. Naylor, he told me that he unsergenous had; and a quantity of spars; when I first saw Capt. Naylor, he told me that he unsergenous had; he easily he was coin a sisting he told me the wager and from Messrs. Weshorg & Wesk, he thought loss were and find out the made out of it, he easil, his continuous were, after he got off, matter of the voyage; then he was going to seize the vest and take her to Sierra Leone or Buenes Ayres and soil her; he would gourantee that I would make more by that—300 per cent over and above snything I could go at; and that was all he told me that day; the next day he told me that he he her to Sierra Leone or Buenes Ayres and soil her; he would gourantee that I would make more by that also when he was coing to sparse the secrets by the at evedors, and by Withberg & Wesks had bought the wested as panied in Coba; that Moquito, the supercarro, Branan; that an Engish Consul, his write and eight children were going as passentia to the heart and said he was the right and of her and the was limited to a subject that the heart was consult which he said when he said when he said when he was coing on; there was no doubt but that the voyage he was coing en; there was no doubt but that the voyage he was coing en; there was no doub

very well there, and expressed a very unfavorable es-

Young MEN'S PREMONT AND DATTON CENTRAL Usios .- A meeting under the auspices of this Union was held in a large tent erected for the occasion, at the junction of East Brandway and Grand street, last evening. George H. Andrews, nominee for Congress in that District, delivered an eloquent speech, setting forth the claims of Freedom and Fremont is a manner truly acceptable. He was followed by Gov. Ford of Ohio, and Stuart L. Woodford, nominee for Assembly in the Fifth District, Seventh Ward, in spirited and telling speeches. During the proceedings, a number of Buchaneers with a banner forced an entrance into the meeting, and during this demonstration two gentle men lost their watches. The istruding band were promptly ejected, and order restored. There were about 1,500 persons present. The meeting was a most successful demonstration in favor of Fremont and

LECTURE BY FERNANDO WOOD .- " The Character and Genius of Alexander Hamilton" was sustained by a lecture from the Mayor of our City, in the Tabernacle, last evening. The lecturer declared that Virginia had stated her intention to guard the ashes of her Washington. New-York would preserve sacred the ashes of Alexander Hamilton. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Wood for so promptly responding to the request of the Hamilton Literary Union. There was a lively band in attendance, which aided in the evening's entertainment. About 250 persons were present, including many policemen in public and private dress. Notwithstanding the plenteous distribution of tickets gratuitously, there was no lack of room in the Tabernacle. An old gentleman in the audience audaciously called for three cheers for "him," which met with a silent response.

"THE PROSCRIBED RACES OF FRANCE AND SPAIN." -Mr. William H. Day en ertained the colored people of this city with a lecture upon the above subject in the American Colored Congregational Church in Sixth street, last evening. The lecture, which was delivered under the auspices of the Rye Neck Grove Association, manifested extensive research, abounding in historical relations and showing the impotency of nations groaning under the curse of partial proscription. The lecture may be expected again in a short time.

KILLED BY A BOAT .- Last night a man named John Dellar, an English sailor, in attempting to jump from the Peck Slip ferry boat Minnesota, on the other side, fell between the boat and bridge, and was crushed severely in the chest. He was taken into the ferry-house, and died in five minutes. The deceased had a son and daughter living in Williamsburgh. The boy had just gone out of the gate when he heard that a man was killed. He came back and found it was his father. A German fell overboard on this side from the same boat on the previous trip. He was fished out.

CAPTURE OF PICKPOCKETS.—A man named Bernard Davis was arrested yesterday afternoon for robbing Mr. Henry B. Hart, merthant, at No. 71 Old slip, of a gold watch and chain worth \$150. Mr. Hart it appears was in the set of entering an Eighth avenue car at the corner of Canal street and Broadway, when the prisoner jostled rudely against him, and immediately afterward he missed his watch. He seized the Gellow and hanced him to the custedy of a policeman, who found the watch concealed in his boot. The pickpocket was taken to the Police Court and tocked up by Justice Wood.

A boy named Anthony Stevelson was arrested yeartrday in Broadway, near Trinity Church, for stealing a wailet containing about \$10 from the nocket of a lady who left before she was aware of ner loss. Officer Allison of the Reserve Corps took the prisoner to the Lower Police Gourt and he was locked up. The lady can get her money by calling on Mr. Skidmore. Clerk of the Court.

About forty other pickpockets were arrested on Monday afternoon during the Firemen's parade, nearly all of them, however, were subsequently discharged. The Sorenth Ward Police made 29 of the arrests.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.-On Monday atternoon

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—OF MODULY ACCURRENCE of the Firement's parade, three thieves entered, by means of false keys, the dwelling No. 44 Morton street, and were there discovered by a neighbor, the occupants being absent. An alarm was given, and the thieves field: but some citizens arrested one of them, named Edward Flackins, in whose possessed on they found some silver speons, a gold hunting watch and some other articles, all of which are supposed to have been stolen. He was taken before Justice Flandreau, and committed to prison.

ROBERRY ON A STEAMBOAT.—John Davis, a young man, was arrested yesterday, by Polleeman Clark of the Mayor's Office, charged with having, in August last, stolen a gold watch, valued at \$75, the property of a lady traveler on the steambost Troy, from Albany. Davis was arrested fat the time, and the watch having been found in his possession, he was locked up in one of the state-rooms, but managed to escape from his confinement. Upon his rearrest yesterday he was taken before Justice Wood and committed to prison.

ALLEGED STORE THIEVES -Two young men, nam Charles Graham and John Brown, were arrested yasterday morning in the act of leaving the store of Henry Trowbridge & Co., No. 65 Reads street, with two places of cloth, valued at \$90, which they had stolen. They were taken in custody by effect Hoffman of the Reserved Corps, and Ganham of the Sixth Ward, and held for examination Previous to their arrest the prightness were on to cute nearly. the prisoners were seen to enter nearly a dozen of stores in Chambers and Reade streets, for the purpose setting a chance to steal.

SERIOUS FALL.—Francis Foley, a laborer, fell from the fourth story of the Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon, and was terribly injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SESFICION OF ARSON.—A Grocer named Gugisperg, was arrested yesterday, mainly on suspicion of having foloniously fired his piece of husiness, No. 785 Avetue A. The first appears, broke out in the cellar and grocery at the same time, and was evidently the work of an incendary. The accused was held to wait an examination before the Fire Marshal.

STRANGERS and CITIZENS will find a visit to the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET OF FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Bonadway, both "pleasant and profitable." Rooms always open and FREE. Prof. FowLEE gives Charte and full written Do

exciptions of Charter when desired.

[Advertisement.]

PRINCE'S IMPROVED PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN. The Pen of the ready writer, and always ready for all writers.
Call and examine for yourselves. Reliable agents wanted.
T. G. STEARNS, Agent, No. 230 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
PRESIDENT FREMONT'S PORTRAITS-\$15 pe 10c-while the other candidates are going up Salt River fast as possible. Depot of dellar Photographs, and 25 and 50 center Pictures of the people, No. 259 Broadway.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, whose sands of life A RETIRED FINSICIAN, whose sands of life have nearly un out, discovered, while living in the East Sodies, a certain cure for Consumption. Bronchitti, Coughs, Colds and general Dublity. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflieted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and eaplicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shifting—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address

Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

GET THE BEST!

This injunction becomes imperative when, as in the case of the hair, we consider what immense and irreparable injury is done by the host of worthless compounds paimed off on the public. Lyon's KATHAIRON is acknowledged by all to be the only article that combines the many requisites for a perfect preparation for the hair. It is by universal consent proclaimed the cry ber and wost dyreadds tolled stricle ever made. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
GREATEST OF NOVELTIES.—The greatest of all GREATEST OF NOVELTIES.—The greatest of all novelies is the performance by Gen. Tom Thumb of the character of "Tom Tit," in Mrs. Stowe's novel of "Dred," dramatized by Mr Conway for Barkin's Museum. The General, To-Sight and This APTERNOOS appears in his amusing Rectals, tells his Adventures, gives his Songs, Dances, &a.—all of which are exceedingly unique and diverting. The Comic Drama of Giralda is played twic To-Day, and the Great Saskes are to be seen feeding in their new den.

[Advertisement.]

WORTH \$1,000.—The MRK OF ROSES and Extract of Elder Blossoms makes the skin white, spotless.

EXTRACT OF ELDER BLOSOMS makes the skin white, spotless, and youthfully fair, deficately transparent, blooming, and imperato the countenance the chapming expressions of youthfairs instantaneous! Cures all skin Diseases. Full instructions for making it sent upon the receipt of one postage stamp. Address Madame Elist Lagotyg, New York Post-Office.

OCTOBER, 1856. Black Cloth Suits.

Black Cloth Coate.

Black Cloth Coate.

Cassimers Business Coats.

Rick Motre Antique Vests.

Fancy Veivet Vests.

Plus Black Overcoats.

At Evan's extensive CLOTHIEC WARRHOUSE, Nos. 65 and Fultourst.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE CAUSE IN BROOKLYN .- To-night, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, the Republicans of Brooklyn are invited to meet at the Head-Quarters of the Rocky Mountair Club, and join with the Frementers of the Second Ward in perfecting their

organization. Let the meeting he a good one. This Ward, though a little backward hitherto, is wheeling into line new, and a fair amount of work will make !

all right in November BEOGRETS DEMOCRATIC WARD NOMINATIONS .-The Democrats had their Ward meetings on Monday night, and nominated the following candidates for the

several effices named:

First W. zn.—Marrit McKinney, Alderman; William Blaman Supervisor, John B. Zeller, Constable.

S. ECON W. AED.—John McNamee, Alderman; Huch MoLaughlin, Supervisor; James A. Bridsall, Constable; William and Fourth Wards.—No nominations have as pet FIFTE WARD.-William Marrin, Alderman; John J. White Supervisor; John Price, Constable.
Sixth Warn.-J. R. Del Vecchio, Alderman; James Bongervisor; Patrick H. Toole, Constable; Dennis Hagesty. Assessor. SEYANTS WARD.—John F. Mecker, Alderman; George W. Riceker, Supervisor; James McCleary, Constable. E138-YR WARD.—James Shunkey, Alderman; J. V. P. Tal-nage, Supervisor; Wm. F. Williams, Constable; James Ber-view, Supervisor; Wm. F. Williams, Constable; James Ber-

mage, Supervisor; Wan.

Itey, Assessor;

NINTR WARD.—Thos. F. Greens, Thos. McCarty, Aldormen;

NINTR WARD.—B. Thomas Lyons, Countable.

TENTH WARD.—B. Frank Blowns, Alderman, Thomas D.A.

TENTH WARD.—B. Frank Blowns, Alderman, Thomas D.A.

Supervisor, John D. Freudenthal, Assessor; Win. McGes, SON, SUPEVISOT, JOHN D. PROBERLIS.

ELEVENTH WARD.—Charles Miller, Alderman; Felix Campbell. Supervisor; James Martin, Coustable.

TWELLTH V. ARD.—Thomas Mulcahy, Alderman; Producted.
C. Deppirman, Supervisor; Frence McMahon, Constable; John O'Connell, Assessor. Opposition Techel—George McMahon, Alderman; John Delancy, Supervisor; John R. George, Constable; Wm. Grady, Assessor.

NINKTRENTH WARD.—Charles N. Black and Smith Place, Alderman; Luke O'Reilly, Supervisor; Georg Rafter, Constable; Henry Seller, Assessor.

DIMOCRATIC CITY NOMINATIONS .- The Democratic City Convention met at People's Hall, in York street, last evening, and completed the ticket, as fol-lows: the Mayor, Samuel S. Powell, having previous been neminated:

seen neminated:
Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies—Samuel Graham
Street Commissioner—Charles Times,
Collector of Taxes and Assessments—Alfred M. Wood.
Police Justice—James H. Comwell,
Sustrees of the Frace—Jacob C. Blatchly and John Coope.

bly in the HIId District, is Nohemiah Millard, not A. A. ARREST OF A SHOP-LIFTER.—A woman who gave her name as Ellen McDonnell, halling from New York, one arrested by Officers D. Jacobs and Townsend, of the Vth District, and brought before Justice Clarry, yesterday, for stosling goods from various stores on Grand street. Accused was committed to await examination.

CORRECTION.—The Republican nominee for Assem

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Democrats of the PERSOCKATIC NONINATIONS.—The Democrate of the Fastern District have made the following Ward nominations by direct vote: Thereenth Ward—For Supervisor, H. N. Terrest, Alderman, James Meidrunn. Fifteenth Ward—Supervisor, Theodorian Committings, Alderman, Andrew Countings. Streenth Ward—Supervisor, John Bolton; Alderman, John Timmes. Seventeenth Ward—Supervisor, Thomas S. Dick; Alderman, Ward—Supervisor, Henry D. Woodworth; Alderman, James Vitzgerald.

THE COURTS.—The General Term of the Supreme Court commenced yesterday in the Governor's Room of the Brocklyn City Hall, before Judges Brown, Strong, and Birdseys. The City Court, before Judge Curver, also met and tech up the Calenday.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

STUMF DEBATE — Mr. H. P. Crozier of Jorsey City, having challenged any one, two or three citizens of that please supporters of the Democratic or What party, to a public discussion of political principles, Mr. F. B. Betts of the American party has accepted the challenge, and designated Park Hall, and Tuesday evening, Oct. 32 as the time and place for discussion. First, That the Republican party is the only political party in this country founded upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Second, That John C. Fremont and Won. L. Dayton, the non-inces of this party, are the only candidates for the Presidency whose past history and present commitments insure any fidelity to these original constructive principles of our Government.

Third, That the Democratic party is a Sham Democratic party, and the tool of the imperious Slave power.

Fourth, That this country is in no danger from Popery, or any other influence—its real danger being at fome in Domestic Slavery and Home Demagogueism, and Doughaseism. And that the war upon the foreigners is undemocratic, unchristical unpartiotic and impolitic.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS — The Hudson Conety Circuit Court is yet engaged upon the civil calendar. The Grand Jury will come into Court this moreing with their fault returns and be dismissed. The criminal trials will commence on Tuesday reat, with that of Edward Ormshy and Robert Parker, who stand indicated for the munder of Mary Aus Burks on the 7th day of August last in the City of Rudson.

ASSOCIATION OF PASTORS.—The Evangelical Ministers of Budson County met in the Baptist Church, Hebolius, Oct. 13, the Rev. Dr. Taylor of Bergen, presided, and the Rev. Mr. Yardof Jersey City was Socretary. A constitution for the guidance of the Association was reported and adopted.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-Oct. 13.—Before
J. G. Hamilton at The Accessory Transit Co. et al.
The trial of this cause was recursed this morning.
The following additional evidence was elicited:
Guy R. Pellon, aworn—Am a member of the present
Congress. [Winness was shown Executive Document No. 186,
et the House, dated May 15, 1858.] This is a message transmitted by the President of the United States to the House.
Cross-xamined—I have not examined this document except
in a general manner. Cross-z-mined-I have not examined this decument excess a general manner.

Appleton Cakes Smith recalled for cross-examina-

Appendix Onker Shall regard for Gross-examina-tion—I am an accretized Minister to the Overnment of the United States from Walker's Government.

Q. Have you presented your credentials? [Question ob-jected to and objection sustained.] I received my credentials on the 16th of July; they are at my house, Rivas is in appea-tion to the Covernment of Nicaraga, and has no right to give credentials; when I was there Rivas was at Leon in opposition. I did not visit Leon. I visited the southern parts of the Rama. C. Have you presented your credentials? [Quastion objected to an objection murained.] I received my credentials on the 16th of July; they are at my house; Kivas is in opposition to the Covernment of Nicaragus, and has no right to give credentials; when I was there. Rivas was at Leon in opposition; I did not visit Leon; I was at Oran'in, and other small places; I had cannot knowing pretty securately the condition of affairs in parts I did not visit; I leaned this from dispatches received by Gen. Walker from different departments, and from intelligent spatishes are considered to the control of parts of the control of the contro

Adolph Herbert, sworn—In February last I was in Granada, the capital of Nicaragus; I was there during the Rival-Walker Government.

Q. Was that Government a Government under or above the Constitution of 1838? A. It was above the Constitution of 1838? A Storague at the time of the glassificency the general of the